MASONIC MIRROR:

And Mechanics' Intelligencer.

MASONRY IS MORAL LIGHT; AND AT WHATEVER MOMENT THE FIRST GLEAM OF GOODNESS BRIGHTENED IN THEHEART OF MAN MASONRY WAS BORN.

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MASONIC MIRROR.

"Free-Masonry is a Moral Order, instituted by virtuous men, with the praise-worthy design of recalling to our remembrance the most sublime truths, in the midst of the most innocent and social pleasures, founded on Liberality, Brotherly Love and Charity." – *Arnold's Dutch Dictionary.*

Extract of an Address delivered before Washington Chapter No. 6, and St. John's Lodge No. 2, Middletown, Conn. June 24, 5826, by

REV. WALTER COLTON, A. M.

Morality—a deep sense of moral accountability, is indispensible to the existence of every social or civil compact. For, there are responsibilities, dependencies, and obligations which need to be sanctioned and enforced by this awful principle. Men may cabal together for the purpose of plunder, or for the destruction of an obnoxious government; and if their action is as immediate and daring as their designs, may be able to effect their purpose without the urgencies of this principle. But if their success requires reflection, deep and difficult plans and protracted systematic effort, there is no bond of union among them of sufficient strength to hold them together, while they can execute their schemes. Before they can give the final blow, mutual discord, distrust and jealousy, will divide their plans, prevent a union of their strength, and leave us little to fear from their feeble action. Every virtuous wholesome government, owes its existence in a great measure, to the want of moral principles in those who conspire against it. An aggrieved nation roused by a sense of her wrongs and controlled by moral principle, directing its energies against a corrupt government, will overthrow it, as the ocean wave sweeps away the weeds upon its shore. But no social or civil compact can exist, unless it be bound together, and supported in its measures, by the principle of moral obligations, and it is, upon these principles alone, the success of our institution depend. We have no interest to excite us; no passion to impel us; no common object of revengeful or ambitious purpose to hurry us onward. We must be pacific in our character, disinterested in our feelings and benevolent in our conduct. We may not breathe only the language of charity and love. Our every sentiment and action must be of a character, no where to be found within the reach of passion and self-interest. Our conduct, therefore, while we act in the character of Freemasons, can be dictated only by a sense of moral obligation. This is the only motive which our Constitutions recognize and the only one which we are at liberty to obey. It is written over the door posts of our Temple; it is inscribed upon the threshold; and he who enters it without having it drawn in living characters upon his heart, is a hypocrite in disguise, a traitor under the mask of friendship. He has come to deceive; to betray.

But deep sense of moral obligation, exists only in a pure heart. It is no where else to be found: this is the only soil in which this plant of virtue thrives. The heart surrendered to vice is as incapable of supporting it, as the naked rock is of sustaining vegetable life. The tender shoot grafted upon a deceased rotten tree, would just as soon flourish there, in a state of vigorous health, as a deep sense of moral obligation exist in a corrupt heart.

This purity of heart, is the source from which flows the life of morality. We have now reached that indispensible in every Freemason; that *sine qua non* of our fraternity; that corner stone on which the fabric rests—a pure heart. I use that term with a latitude. Piety is not indispensible to the Masonic character; but unexceptionable morality *is absolutely* indispensible. There is no Freemasonry without it: there is nothing but pretension where this is wanting. We may in its absence still carry around with us the signs and badges of Freemasons, but they are symbols without meaning; professions without principle; pretensions without any thing to support them. We lay a leprous hand upon the ark; we offer strange fire upon the altar of Jehovah; we mock the good sense of the community by our inconsistency, and insult our Maker by a hypocritical familiarity.

Unsullied morality then, in every Masonic brother, is what our constitutions require, and what is indispensible to our very existence. It is not sufficient, that the Lodge of which we are members, has in general a reputable character for morality; we must each of us, individually possess that character; it cannot and must not be dispensed with, in a solitary instance. One sinner here destroyeth much good. One disorderly member renders null and void the labours of a whole fraternity. He will pluck us down faster than fifty can build us up. It is these disorderly men, who have crept into our Lodges, from motives of curiosity or wicked intentions, who have sunk our institution in the estimation of the moral and religious community. Every member ought to feel that the reputation of the whole Fraternity, is at stake upon HIS conduct; that the sacred edifice rests upon HIM as a pillar; if in his place, he may secure its safety; but if out of that place, the ruin of the whole fabric, may perhaps be the consequence.

Our worst foes are in our own ranks; the dreaming world cannot injure us; blind bigotry cannot affect us; and there is no tyranny here to clank its chains in our hearing. No!—our danger, disgrace and ruin, proceed from those, who, like Judas betray their Benefactor with a kiss! Up, then from this fancied security. Let us search our chambers; bring forth the intruder from his lurking place; knock off his mask; strip him of his badges; and blot out his name from our records. Let it be known to the public that the spirit of our Constitutions so far from justifying, does not even wink at the conduct of such a man; and that the principles of our order, compel us to cast him forth, for the safety and honor of those who remain.

LADDER OF CHARITY.—Maimonides, the celebaated Jewish Philosopher, in his work "*More Nebuchim,*" defines the duty of charity in the following admirable manner. There are, he says eight degrees or steps in the duty of charity.

The first and lowest degree, is to give—but with reluctance or regret. This is the gift of the hand, but not of the heart.

The second, is to give cheerfully, but not proportionately to the distress of the sufferer.

The third, is to give cheerfully and proportionably, but not until we are solicited.

The fourth, is to give cheerfully, proportionably, and even unsolicited; but to put it in the poor man's hand; thereby exciteing in him the painful emotions of shame.

The fifth, is to give charity in such a way that the distressed may receive the bounty, and know their benefactors without being known to them. Such was the conduct of some of our ancestors who used to tie up money in the hind corner of their cloaks, that the poor might take it unperceived.

The sixth, which rises still higher, is to know the objects of our bounty, but remain unknown to them. Such was the conduct of those of our ancestors, who used to convey their charitable gifts into poor people's dwellings, taking care that their own persons and name should remain unknown.

The seventh is still more meritorious, namely, to bestow charity in such a way that the benefactor may not know the relieved object, nor they the name of their benefactor; as was done by our charitable forefathers during the existence of the Temple; for there was in that holy building a place called the chamber of silence or inostentation, wherein the good deposited secretly whatever their generous hearts suggested, and from which the most respectable poor families were maintained with equal secrecy.

Lastly, the eighth and the most meritorious of all is, to anticipate charity by preventing poverty, namely, to assist the reduced brother, either by a considerable gift or loan of money, or by teaching him a trade, or by putting him in the way of business, so that he may earn an honest livelihood, and not be forced to the dreadful alternative of holding out his hand for charity;—and to this our holy law alludes when it says, "And if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen in decay, then thou shalt support him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee"—Levit. vii. xxv. 35.—This is the highest step, and the summit of charity' golden ladder."

Officers of Mount Hope Lodge, Fall River:—Benj. Anthony, M.; Lucius Smith, S. W.; Daniel Leonard, T. W.; Andrew Harris, Treas'r.; Luther Winslow, 2d, Sec'y.; James D. Burt, S. D.; Gardner D. Cook, J. D; Rev. Thomas M. Smith, Chaplain; P. White, Tyler.

CROSS' CHART,

The true Masonic Chart, or Heiroglyphical Monitor containing all the emblems explained in the degrees of E. A; F. C.; M. M.; Mark Master; P. M.; M. E. M.; R. A.; R. M.: and Select Master: Designed and duly arranged agreeably to the Lectures, by R. W. Jeremy L. Cross, G. L. To which are added Illustrations, Charges, Songs, &c. Fourth edition, with additions and emendations; and the Emblems newly designed and improved. For sale by Waite, Greene, & Co. at their Book-store, Court-street.

SCIENTIFIC.

"——Search, undismayed, the dark profound
Where Nature works in secret; trace the forms
Of atoms, moving with incessant change
Their elemental round; behold the seeds
Of being, and the energy of life,
Kindling the mass with ever-active flames;
Then say if nought in these external scenes
Can move thy wonder?——

DR. CLARKE'S DESCENT INTO THE MINES OF PERSBERG.

The author's visit to these mines was made after he had personally inspected many of the principal works of the same nature in other countries, and especially in his own. For the last ten years of his life, he had been much in the habit of seeing similar works; it is not, therefore, owing to any surprise at the novelty of the scene before him, that he has now to mention the astonishment he felt when he arrived at the mouth of one of the great Persberg mines; but he is fully prepared to say of it, and with truth, there is nothing like it in all that he has beheld elsewhere. For grandeur of effect, filling the mind of the spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labor is exhibited under circumstances so tremendously striking.

As we drew near the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns, and of prodigious machinery, prepared us for the descent. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf whence the ore is raised and ventured to look down, standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a manner, as to command a view into the great opening, as far as the eye could reach amidst its gloomy depths; for to the sight it is bottomless. Immense buckets suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down; and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices, upon which the work people, reduced by their distance to pigmies in size, were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of these figures, a deep and gaping gulf, the mouth of the lowermost pits, was, by its darkness, rendered impervious to view. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy-five fathoms; and, as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered it in their descent, they were visible; but beyond this point they were hid in darkness.

The clanking of chains, the groanings, the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of horses, the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder from the blasting of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved; we descended, with two miners and our interpreter, into the abyss. The ladders instead of being placed like those in our *Cornish* mines, upon a series of platforms, as so many landing-places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms, and being warped so as to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices: they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner that, even if a person held fast by his hands, if his feet should happen to slip, they would fly off from the rock and leave him suspended over the gulf; yes such ladders are the only means of access to the works below,—and as the laborers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions, nor offer the assistance, usually afforded in more frequented mines. In the principal *tin* mines of *Cornwall*, the staves of the ladders are alternate bars of wood and iron; here they were of wood only, and in some parts rotten and broken, making us often wish, during our descent, that we had never undertaken an exploit so hazardous. In addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the ladders, the staves were covered with ice or mud; and thus rendered so cold and slippery, that we could have no dependence upon our benumbed fingers, if our feet failed us. Then, to complete our apprehensions, as we mentioned this to the miners, they said,—"Have a care! It was just so," talking about the staves, "that one of our women fell, about four years ago, as she was descending to her work." "Fell!" said our Swedish interpreter, rather simply; "and pray what became of her? "*Became of her!*" continued the foremost of our guides, disengaging one of his hands from the ladder, and slapping it against his thigh, as if to illustrate the manner of the catastrophe,—"*she became* (pantaka) *a pancake.*"

As we descended further from the surface, large masses of ice appeared, covering the sides of the precipices. Ice is raised in the buckets with the ore and rubble of the mine; it was also accumulated in such quantity in some of the lower chambers, that there are places where it is fifteen fathoms thick, and no change of temperature above prevents its increase.

This seems to militate against a notion now becoming prevalent, that the temperature of the air in mines increases directly as the depth from the surface, owing to the increasing temperature of the earth under the same circumstances and in the same ratio; but it is explained by the width of the aperture at the mouth of the mine, which admits a free passage of atmospheric air. In our *Cornish* mines, ice would not be preserved in a solid state at any considerable depth from the surface.

After much fatigue, and no small share of apprehension, we at length reached the bottom of the mine. Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors, taking each of us by an arm, hurried us along, through regions of "thick ribbed ice" and darkness into a vaulted level, through which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine. The noise of the countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased as we crept along this level; until at length subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sound proceeded; and here, amidst falling waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice, and gunpowder, about fifty miners were in the very height of their employment. The magnitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labors were going on, was alone sufficient to prove that the iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds:—above, below, on every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cavities for the gunpowder, for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into this *Pandemonium*, when we beheld, close to us, hags more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figures to exhibit, holding their dim quivering tapers to our faces, and beloving in our ears. One of the same sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter of deal, darted to the spot where we stood, with eyes inflamed and distilling rheum—her hair clotted with mud; dugs naked and pendulous, and such a face, and such hideous yiells, as it is impossible to describe.

"Black it stood as night,—fierce as ten furies,—
Terrible as hell!"

PERKIN'S HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE.—By a report which has been presented to the Academy of science at Paris on this subject, it appears that the principles on which Mr. Perkins has proceeded in the construction of his engines are these, viz:—1st. If in a metalic box, the scales of which are adequately strong, a quantity of water be inclosed sufficient to fill the whole of the inside, the temperature of that water may be raised to the highest degree without converting it into vapor, there being no space in which that vapor can develope itself. 2dly. If in one of the sides of such a box, filled with water so heated, an orifice be contrived, communicating exteriorly with a reservoir; either empty or filled with atmospheric air, more or less dibated, the water will not pass out through that orifice in a liquid state, but in a state of vapor, raisɛd to a greater or less degree of tension.—The advantages of Mr. Perkin's apparatus are, the production of an increased power; the practicability of governing that power; the simplification of the machinery; the diminution of its bulk; safety in the employment of steam; and lastly, economy in water and fuel. A Cylinder of nine inches and a half in diameter is sufficient for one of Perkin's engines of seventy horse power; while in the common system of low pressure, a cylinder of that size would be necessary for an engine of two horse power. Solely by the dilatation of the metal of which the various parts of the apparatus are formed, their joints become perfectly stopped. One of Perkin's engines of a given power, does not exceed in bulk a quarter of that of a common engine of the same power. The essential difference between his apparatus and the old engines consists in this,—that in the latter, in order to obtain a prescribed effect it is necessary to make the steam act with a feeble degree of tension on a very large surface of piston; while in the former, steam of a high degree of elasticity is made to act on a very small surface of piston. The expansive force of water, carried to the highest degree of temperature, may while it remains in a liquid state, be easily overcome by the resistance of the vessel in which it is enclosed. The accidental fractures which take place in common engines are especially occasioned by the large extent of surface on which the steam acts. For example, in a common engine of seventy horse power, three thousand cubic feet of steam acts on a surface of a thousand square feet; while in one of Perkin's engines of the same power, only ten cubic feet of steam acts on a surface of sixteen square feet. The consumption of water in Perkin's steam compared with the consumption of a common engine, is as eight to seven hundred. One of Perkin's engines consumes a bushel and a half of coal in an hour, while a common engine of the same power consumes thirteen bushels an hour. Such is the superiority which Mr. Perkins ascribes to his invention.

On improving Melting-pots for Brass, &c. to withstand the action of Fluxes.

On lately mentioning to an intelligent workman in brass, pinchbeck, gilding metal &c. and who is also a maker of spelter solders, the melting-pots for cast-iron made by Mr. Anstey, he said they might answer very well for cast-iron, but would not serve by any means for alloys of copper and zinc, nor where fluxes were used, by reason of their *porosity*.

He stated, that he found it necessary to form his own melting-pots of one half new Stourbridge clay, one quarter of broken melting-pots, one eigth of hard coke, and [for the purpose of closing the pores] one eigth part of pipe-clay.

He also, *for the sake of giving them a greater degree of compactness*, adopted the excellent plan recommended by the celebrated Glauber; namely, that of *forming them in metal moulds, strongly compressed by the action of a screw press.*

He said that provided they were kept continually hot, his melting pots would serve for a fortnight, and neither zinc, nor fluxes, would make their way through them.

In making his alloys of copper, and zinc, he first melts his copper, covered with a flux of common salt or nitre, and then thrusts the zinc down below the surface of the melted copper, and he thus avoids the loss of the zinc from its oxidation. – *Technical Repository.*

There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south

and the author of this article accounts for these appearances, by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 1500 feet per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces before it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion—the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleganies into the Atlantic—the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia and Africa--and in a few hours the whole entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, excepting the vicinity of the poles. The appearances on the surface of the earth are precisely such as we would expect after such a catastrophe.—*Silliman's Journal.*

TO GUARD SHOES FROM WATER.—One pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, and half an ounce o Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire. If new boots or shoes are rubbed carefully with this mixture, either in the sunshine or at some distance from the fire, with a sponge or soft brush, and the operation is repeated as often as they become dry, till the leather is fully saturated, they will be impervious to the wet, and will wear much longer, as well as acquiring a softness and pliability that will prevent the leather from ever shrivelling.

Note.—Shoes or boots prepared as above, ought no to be worn till perfectly dry and elastic, otherwise their durability *would* rather be prevented than increased.

ON JAPANNING AND VARNISHING.

To rub down, or prepare the varnished surface, for polishing.

For ordinary purposes, shell-lac varnish does not require to be rubbed down and polished, but where it is wished to have the surface very even, these processes are necessary. For rubbing down, pumice-stone, in fine powder, is used. Four or five coats of varnish, at least must be laid on, and allowed to become perfectly hard; a piece of woollen rag may then be made wet, and a portion of the powder put upon it; this is to be rubbed carefully, and equally over every part of the varnished surface, until it appears perfectly even. Great care is requisite to avoid rubbing through at some parts, before others are rendered smooth, particularly if there are sharp edges, or projecting mouldings. When this takes place, the whole process of varnishing must be repeated; a little practice, however, will enable any one to avoid this, provided the article varnished, has an even surface, and the number of coats have been sufficient to give the requisite thickness of resin. When the surface, to be polished, is flat, the cloth may, when used, be wrapped round a piece of cork or wood; and the same method may be adopted in rubbing down mouldings.

To polish the varnish.

When the surface is well prepared by the pumice-stone, it is very easily polished. This is effected by fine rotten-stone, used exactly in the same way with the pumice-stone, excepting that sweet oil is employed instead of water. The oil may be removed from the surface by a fine rag, and some dry rotten-stone; and if a little is then rubbed on by the palm of the hand, this will give the highest possible polish to the surface.

Shell-lac varnish of various colors,

May be made by mixing strong body colors, in fine powder, with the varnish, levigating them in the same manner as recommended with the lamp-black. None but full, deep colors will answer, as the color of the varnish will deteriorate all those which possess any transparency or which are of a light shade.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE WHALE.

From Scoresby's Account of the Arctic Regions.

By means of the tail, principally, the whale advances through the water. The greatest velocity is produced by powerful strokes against the water, impressed, alternately upwards and downwards; but its slower motion, it is believed, is elegantly produced, by cutting the water latterally and obliquely downwards; in a similar manner, as a boat is forced along with a single oar, by the operation of *sculling*. The fins are generally stretched out in a horizontal position; their chief application seems to be the balancing of the animal at the moment life is extinct, it always falls over on its side, or turns upon its back. They appear also to be used in bearing off their young, in turning and giving a direction to the velocity produced by the tail.

Bulky as the whale is, and inactive, or indeed clumsy, as it appears to be, one might imagine that all its motions would be sluggish and its greatest exertions productive of no great celerity. The fact, however, is the reverse A whale extended motionless at the surface of the sea, can sink in the space of five or six seconds, or less, beyond the reach of its human enemies. Its velocity along the surface, or perpendicularly or obliquely downwards, is the same.—I have observed a whale descending, after I had harpooned it, to the depth of 400 fathoms, with the average velocity of seven or eight miles per hour. The usual rate at which whales swim, however, even when they are on their passage from one situation to another, seldom exceeds four miles an hour; and though, when urged by the sight of an enemy, or alarmed by the stroke of an harpoon, their extreme velocity may be at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour—yet we find this speed never continues longer than for a few minutes, before it relaxes almost to one half. Hence, for the space of a few minutes, they are capable of darting through the water, with the velocity almost of the fastest ship under sail, and of ascending with such rapidity as to leap entirely out of the water. This feat they sometimes perform as an amusement apparently to the high admiration of the distant spectator; but to the no small terror of the inexperienced fishers, who, even under such circumstances, are often ordered, by the foolhardy harpooner, to "pull away" to the attack. Sometimes the whales throw themselves into a perpendicular posture, with their heads downwards, and rearing their tails on high in the air, beat the water with awful violence. In both these cases the sea is thrown into foam and the air filled with vapours; the noise in calm weather is heard to a great distance; and the concentric waves produced by the concussion on the water are communicated abroad to a considerable extent. Sometimes the whale shakes its tremendous tail in the air, which cracking like a whip, resounds to the distance of two or three miles. When it retires from the surface, it first lifts its head, then, plunging in under water, elevates its back like the segument of a sphere, deliberately rounds its way towards the extremity, throws its tail out of the water and then disappears.

In their usual conduct, whales remain at the surface to breathe about two minutes, seldom longer; during which time they "blow" eight or nine times, and then descend for an interval usually of five or ten minutes; but sometimes, when feeding, fifteen or twenty. The depth to which they commonly descend, is not known, though, from the "eddy" occasionally observed on the water, it is evidently, at times, only trifling. But when struck, the quantity of line they sometimes take of the boats, in a particular descent affords a good measure of the depth.—By this rule, they have been known to descend to the depth of an English mile; and instances have occurred, in which whales have been drawn up, by the line attached, from a depth of 700 or 800 fathoms, and have been found to have broken their jaw-bones and sometimes crown-bones, by the blow struck against the bottom. Some persons are of opinion that whales can remain under a field of ice, or at the bottom of the sea, in shallow water, when undisturbed, for many hours at a time. Whales are seldom found sleeping; yet in calm weather, among the ice, instances occasionally occur. The food of the whale consists of various species of actiniae, clliones, spia, medusa, cancri, and helices; or at least some of these genera are always to be seen wherever any tribe of whales is found stationary and feeding.—In the dead animals however, in the very few instances in which I have been enabled to open their stomachs, aquillae or shrimps, were the only substances discovered. In the mouth of a whale just killed, I once found a quantity of the same kind of insects.—When the whale feeds, it swims with considerable velocity below the surface of the sea, with its jaws widely extended. A stream of water consequently enters its capacious mouth, and along with it, large quantities of water insects; the water escapes again at the sides, but the food is entangled and sifted, as it were, by the whalebone which from its compact arrangement, and the thick internal covering of hair does not allow a particle of the size of the smallest grain to escape.

ON THE USEFULNESS OF FROGS IN DESTROYING INSECTS IN GARDENS.

[Extracted from a French periodical work received in exchange for the American Farmer.]

Gardeners wage the same war against frogs as with moles and all other insects mischievous to their crops. But they are wrong in including frogs in the general proscription, since they not only do them no injury, but render them, on the contrary, important services; for they are carnivorous as well as herbivorous, and greatly prefer insects to vegetable food. They are particularly fond of snails, and swallow them even with their shells on, when they are not too large. If you open a frog, you will find his stomach full of insects hurtful to agriculture, and especially snails. The shells they digest, or rather dissolve in their stomachs, in the same way that dogs do bones, and turkies the shells of nuts.

[We once before mentioned a fact which was perhaps viewed as a jest, though not so intended—we have learned from our navy officers, with perfect conviction of its truth, that in Italy and on the shores of the Mediterranean, *turkeys* are *fattened* by feeding them on *unbroken* English walnuts, which they have the power to digest speedily. As to employing frogs for the destruction of insects, would it not be quite as well to breed land terrapins for that purpose? They probably subsist more exclusively on the insect tribe. How wonderful the arrangements of Providence, which seems to have created one species of animated existencies merely to subsist another, and that another—perpetuating the race of each by the same principle; for true it is, that

"Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,
Or wing the sky, or roll along the flood,
Each loves itself, but not itself alone,
Each sex desires alike, till two are one."]

There is but *one* test of friendship; a test by which no one would try the genuineness of it;—and this is *necessity*; and yet, without that, it is not easy to know whether the professions of our friends flow from the *heart*, or only stream from the *lips*.

THE REPOSITORY.

"Blending the useful with the sweet"

Succession of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Heads of Departments of the United States, since the adoption of the Federal constitution, the State to which they belonged, and the year in which they were first chosen.

Presidents.

George Washington	Virginia	1789
John Adams	Mass.	1797
Thomas Jefferson	Virg.	1801
James Madison	Virg.	1809
James Monroe	Virg.	1817
John Quincy Adams	Mass	1825

Vice-Presidents.

John Adams	Mass.	1789
Thomas Jefferson	Virg.	1797
Aaron Burr	N. Y.	1801
George Clinton	N. Y.	1805
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1813
Daniel D. Tompkins	N. Y.	1817
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1825

Secretaries of State.

Thomas Jefferson	Virg.	1790
Edmund Randolph	Virg.	1794
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795
John Marshall	Virg.	1800
Levi Lincoln (acting)	Mass.	1801
James Madison	Virg.	1801
Robert Smith	Maryland	1809
James Monroe	Virg.	1811
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817
Henry Clay	Kentucky	1825

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1798
Oliver Wolcott	Conn.	1795
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1801
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1813
Alexander T. Dallas	Penn.	1814
William H. Crawford	Geo.	1817
Richard Rush	Penn.	1823

Secretaries of War.

Henry Knox	Mass.	1789
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795
James McHenry	Maryland	1796
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800
Henry Dearborn	Mass.	1801
William Eustis	Mass.	1809
John Armstrong	N. Y.	1812
Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	did not accept	1815
William H. Crawford	Geo.	1816
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1812
James Barbour	Virg.	1825

Secretaries of the Navy.

George Cabot	Mass.	1798
Benjamin Stoddard	Maryland	1799
Robert Smith	Maryland	1801
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass.	1805
Paul Hamilton	N. Y.	1809
B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1816
Sam'l. L. Southard	N. J.	1823

Chief Justices.

John Jay	N. Y.	1786
William Cushing	Mass.	1795
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	1796
John Jay	N. Y.	1800
John Marshall	Virg.	1801

Attornies General.

Edmund Randolph	Virg.	1789
William Bradford	Penn.	1794
Charles Lee	Virg.	1795
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801
Robert Smith	Maryland	1805
John Breckenbridge	Ken.	
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807
William Pinkney	Maryland	1811
Richard Rush	Penn.	1814
William Wirt	Virg.	1817

A list of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of Plymouth and Massachusetts, from the first settlement of the colony, in 1620, up to the present time.

Governors of Plymouth, chosen annually by the People.

1620, John Carver
1621 William Bradford
1633 Edward Winslow
1634 Thomas Prince
1635 William Bradford
1636 Edward Winslow
1637 William Bradford
1638 Thomas Prince
1639 William Bradford,
1644 Edward Winslow
1645 William Bradford
1657 Thomas Prince
1673 Josias Winslow
1680 Thomas Hinckley, *who held his place, except during the interruption by Andros, till the junction with Massachusetts, in* 1692

*Governors of Massachusetts under the first Charter, chosen annually by the people.**

1630 John Winthrop
1634 Thomas Dudley
1635 John Haynes
1636 Henry Vane
1637 John Winthrop
1640 Thomas Dudley
1641 Richard Bellingham
1642 John Winthrop
1644 John Endicott
1645 Thomas Dudley
1646 John Winthrop
1649 John Endicott
1654 Richard Bellingham
1655 John Endicott
1665 Richard Bellingham
1673 John Leverett
1679 Simon Bradstreet

After the dissolution, of the First Charter.

2686 Joseph Dudley, *Pres't.*
1667 Sir Edmund Andros, *Gov.*
1689 Sir Edmund, *deposed by the people and* Simon Bradstreet *elected President, who in* 1691 *was chosen Governor.*

Governors of Massachusetts under the Second Charter, appointed by the King.

1692 Sir William Phips
1694 William Stoughton, *Lt. Gov.*
1699 & 1700 Earl of Bellamont
1700 William Stoughton, *Lt. Gov.*
1702 *May.* *The Council.*
Joseph Dudley.
1714 *Feb.* The Council.
March. Joseph Dudley.
1715 William Tailor, *Lt. Gov.*
1716 Samuel Shute
1723 William Dummer, *Lt. Gov.*
1728 William Burnet
1729 William Dummer, *Lt. Gov*
1730 William Tailer, *Lt. Gov.*
Jonathan Belcher
1741 William Shirley
1749 Spencer Phips, *Lt. Gov.*
1753 William Shirley
1756 Spencer Phips, *Lt. Gov.*
1757 *April.* The Council
Thomas Pownal
1760 Thomas Hutchinson, *Lt. Gov.*
Francis Bernard
1770 Thomas Hutchinson, *Lt. Gov.*
1771 Thomas Hutchinson
1774 Thomas Gage.

Since the Revolution.

1774 *October.* A Provincial Congress
1775 *July.* The Council.

Under the New Constitution chosen annually by the People.

Governors.

1780 John Hancock, to 1785
1785 James Bowdoin, to 1787
1787 John Hancock, to 1794
1794 Samuel Adams, to 1797
1797 Increase Sumner, to 1800
1800 Caleb Strong, to 1807
1807 James Sullivan, to 1809
1809 Christopher Gore, to 1810
1810 Elbridge Gerry, to 1812
1812 Caleb Strong, to 1816
1816 John Brooks, to 1823
1823 William Eustis, to 1825
1825 Levi Lincoln.

Lieutenant Governors.

1780 Thomas Cushing
1783 Benjamin Lincoln
1789 Samuel Adams, to 1794
1794 Moses Gill, to 1801
1801 Samuel Phillips
1802 Ed. H. Robbins, to 1807
1807 Levi Lincoln, to 1809
1809 David Cobb, to 1810
1810 William Gray, to 1812
1812 William Phillips, to 1823
1823 Levi Lincoln, to 1824
1824 Marcus Morton, to 1825.

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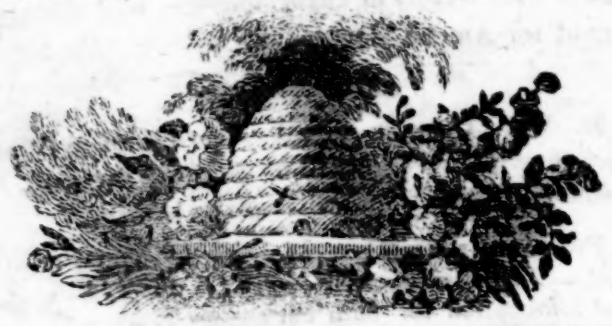
* In 1628, the Company in England for settling Massachusetts Bay chose Mathew Crudock, Governor, and Thomas Goffe, Lt. Governor, but they never came to America.

NEWSPAPERS.—The following we believe is a correct list of all the newspapers at present published in the state of Indiana, with the places in which they are published amounting to sixteen—in 1818 there were nine.

Title	*Town,*	*County*
Western Register,	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Western Sun,	Vincennes,	Knox
N. Harmony Gaz.	N. Harmony,	Posey
Tocsin,	Salem,	Washington
Indiana Recorder,	New Albany,	Floyd
Ind'a Intelligencer,	Charlestown,	Clark
Indiana Republican,	Madison,	Jefferson
Switzerland Guest,	Vevay,	Switzerland
Indiana Palladium,	Lawr'bgh,	Dearb'n.
Franklin Repository,	Brookville,	Franklin
Fayette Observer,	Connersville,	Fayette
Indiana Journal,	Indianapolis,	Marion
Indianapolis Gaz.	do.	do.
Indiana Gazette,	Bloomington,	Monroe
Western Emporium.	Centerville,	Wayne
Public Leger,	Richmond,	do.

Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue, but every tongue does not know how often he has been a fool.

THE HIVE.



"Variety's the very spice of life, that gives it all its flavor.

A Tale.

There was a youth of unassuming mien,
With modest eye and face o'erspread with care,
Who might at twilight oftentimes be seen,
Gazing aloft as though he were in pray'r.
What could it be that close engag'd him there?
Did he the orbs of nature wish to spy?
And some grave question studious prepare
About its causes?—of the how and why?
Or, did he in it read the human destiny?

No; he besought in that soft silent seat,
Inspiring visions from the muses coy;
He wished to sing of *battle* and *retreat*,
Of sounding cannon and of martial joy,
The names of heroes in the bold employ,
Who left their homes, their wives and children dear,
And went, (as brave as *Grecian* men to *Troy*,)
To uphold *Liberty* in her career;
Their names he'd *carol* forth and charm each list'ning ear.

The muses pleas'd to hear his bold request,
Agreed to gratify the youth's desire;
And well they knew he would conceive him blest
When forth he rang the warblings of his lyre,
And as it rang, increas'd the quick'ning fire.
This counsel gave they—"chime to love-sick lays,"
"And now an oath we will from thee require,
To sing of honor—glory—not that rays
From blushing maiden's eyes, are like a comet's blaze."

The youth received the gift divine, and swore
To chaunt the fame of heroes, who have bled
Defending freedom on Colombia's shores;
And nobly falling in their country's stead,
Found in their mother earth their dying bed.
The statesman, too—the deep reflecting sage,
Who have their country on to science led,
Would his weak pen and humble mind engage;
And with his country's foes, poetic welfare wage

But ah! how weak is erring mortal's mind!
Most easy bent when in itself 'tis strong:
The youth espied a lovely maid recln'd
On mossy couch, the streamlet's side along.
Now quickly there arose a motly throng
Of tender fancies in his bewilder'd brain;
He touch'd the string, when lo! the *noble* song
Was chang'd to tender love, consuming strain,
In her all beauties dwelt, and reft his heart in twain!

CIREX.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1826.

THE PUZZLE.

'Tis whiter than the whitest snow,
That falls in keen December;
Yet blacker than the stormiest night
A seaman can remember.

'Tis poorer than the beg gar'd wretch,
Undone by wasteful pleasures;
Yet richer to the miser's heart,
Than heaps of golden treasures.

'Tis rougher than the rougher blast,
In polar tempests roaring;
Yet gentler than a lover's sigh,
A timid maid imploring.

'Tis greater than the universe,
Earth, heaven, and hell combining;
Yet smaller than the smallest mote,
In summer sun-beams shining.

'Tis hotter than the lava floods,
From Etna's blazing fountains;
Yet colder than the snowy tops,
Of Greenland's frozen mountains.

Ye Sphinxes, my Enigma read,
I cannot long conceal it;
And yet believe me, nothing can
Before a week reveal it.

DANCING WITH A PRINCE.—You did not know Maria D——, I think; but I did: and fairer prospects never dawned on the sunny eye of youth, beauty, and intelligence, than seemed to be hers. But, unfortunately, her mamma had once been in England; and as ill luck would have it for poor Maria, had danced in the same room, nay, I believe, in the same set with the prince of Wales. Of course she could never talk or think of any thing else all her life afterward. It was shrewdly suspected that she put her husband to a lingering death with this story; and it is pretty certain that it caused all the misfortunes of my little associate, on whom nature had showered all the blossoms of spring, and who promised a rich product of delightful fruits in summer and autumn. But this unlucky dance spoiled all. The mother told the story morning, noon and night, and danced that fatal dance over and over again, to the same tune, until the young lady could think, and talk, and dream, of nothing but figuring at court, and dancing with princes and lords, whom she fancied something or other, she knew not what, but far above any thing on this side the water.

The mother never heard of a foreigner being in town that she did not get the fidgets, until he was brought and introduced to the daughter, who soon, in her anxiety to go abroad, actually paid such broad attentions to those exotics, that instead of being alluring to the worthy among them, she became offensive. Unfortunately, tho' she had not fortune to tempt the avaricious, she possed sufficient beauty to attract the voluptuary. One of these wondering creatures, who stroll about the world to cheat the rich, and betray the inexperienced; who come to our country no one knows whence, and live no one knows how; and who gain a footing in our social circles by means of this pernicious leaning towards strangers,—chanced to come prowling that way, and was as usual, brought to the house of the good lady who once had the honor of dancing in the same set with the prince.

He passed for a man of rank,—talked of his noble relations,—of going back to England,—of the delights of courts, watering-places, and, in short, played on all that light artillery before which the ill-fortified citadel of woman's heart so often yields. The good lady mother talked with the man of rank about certain lords whose names she had heard in England, and who were all his intimate acquaintances. He described them at a hazard, or rather at no hazard, for he soon discovered my lady knew as little as himself about them In short, to make an end of a long story,—the old lady fidgeted,—the young one played off the fine lady,—till, at last, with great apparent circumspection, the illustrious foreigner asked her hand in preference to running away with her, because she had a few thousand dollars portion. The catastrophe rapidly took place. As soon as he had got possession of the money, and was tired of his bride, he ran away, no one knew where. Poor Maria never was presented at court; but pines away, in the most heart-sickening widowhood—a deserted wife; and the poor mother has never since told the story o dancing in the same set with the prince.

For the Masonic Mirror.

CHARADES.

My first is a female's name, my second is a precious metal, and my whole is the name of a flower.

My first is a place where vessels arrive, my second every living creature has, and my whole is one of the principal towns of New-Hampshire.

My first is a large expanse of waters, my second is a poisonous reptile, my whole is an inhabitant of my first.

Why is a poor man's hat like a King on his throne?

THE TWINE PEDLAR.—"Do you want to buy twine?" inquired a respectable looking female, apparently advanced in years, on the morning of one of our warmest "dog days." "Take a seat, said the merchant;" "you appear to be somewhat fatigued." "Why, I am not very tired," said the pedlar—"we poor women don't mind a trip into the city of half a dozen miles, of a morning; we are used to it." Whilst negociating the important affair of the purchase of a pound or two of her twine, the merchant indulged his Yankee propensities, by asking the good woman a number of civil questions; all of which were promptly answered on her part, by asking as many more. "Pray, Madam," said the purchaser, "excuse me if I inquire your age?" "Why sir," replied the woman, "how old do you guess I am?" "Perhaps sixty-five," answered the merchant. "Sixty-five! indeed; why, sir, you are not good at guessing.—If I live to see the last day of next month I seall be *eighty*. I have always worked hard, and have brought up a large family of children; and now you think me only *sixty-five!*" and dropping a courtsey, bade the merchant, "good morning."

Well, here is a matron of eighty, who has toiled in the demestic duties at least "three score years ten," in good health, and walks with ease twelve miles a day, with a package of twine, which would be a heavy burden for one of our genteel ladies to carry a rod. Here is a spectacle for the moralist and the philosopher. Here is a spectacle for the moralist and the philosopher. Here is one of the mothers who encouraged the patriots of another age to resist oppression, and to fight for freedom. Here is a mother who has added more to the stock of natural wealth, than a score of flirting, dancing, tittering modern ladies. The force of her example has inspired the virtuous wife courage and confidence, and has served to check the rapid progress of pride and ostentation—of idleness and dissipation, more than a whole congregation of those of her sex, whose highest encomium is that they were

——— ———"Born
To eat up the corn."

Here is one who enjoys more satisfaction, more rational happiness in one hour, at the extreme age of *eighty*,—that happiness—that satisfaction which springs from a consciousness of a life spent in contributing to the wants of society by her industry, than a modern lady does during a whole life.

OBSERVER.

If you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

Calamity has made many villains, who would reform if they could find the means of honest subsistence.

There is this good in real evils, they deliver us while they last from the petty despotism of all that were imaginary.

MASONIC MIRROR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1826.

COTTON SEED GAS.—There appears to be some misunderstanding at the south, in regard to the individual who first discovered that cotton seed would produce a fine illuminating gas. The merit of discovery is claimed respectively by Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, and Professor Olmstead of North Carolina. A full statement with date, and circumstances, which led to the discovery has been published by the former gentleman, in the Baltimore Patriot. It appears from this account that in the autumn of 1820, while travelling through Mecklenburgh and other cotton growing counties of North Caroline, he was surprised at the immense piles of cotton seed he saw around the gins, and often inquired whether it could not be appropriated to some profitable use He was uniformly answered, that it could not; that a small portion was required for planting and a less for feeding some kinds of stock; but that the immense mass was wholly useless. From the first, whenever he observed these piles of seed, his mind was occupied in endeavouring to discover some use to which cotton seed could be applied. At length, having concluded to pass a few months of the winter and spring at Statesville, Iredel county, in consequence of ill health, and the subject of cotton seed continuing to occupy his mind, he hit upon the idea, that, as this seed was highly oleaginous, it could be applied to the purpose of making illuminating gas. The idea was altogether original, and he pondered over it for several days, before he reduced the problem to demonstration, by experiment. In a country town like Statesville there are seldom to be found practical chemists or chemical apparatus, and he was obliged to have recourse to a very simple utensil with which to make experiment. He took a common tobacco pipe, dried some seed put, them in the bowl, and stopped the mouth with clay. On putting the bowl of the pipe into the fire, as soon as it became heated, a white vapour issued from the tube, to which he applied a blaze; it did not burn however, until the blaze was applied a few seconds afterwards, owing, he supposes to the watery vapour not having altogether passed over—then it burned with a beautiful white flame for several minutes, and gave out more gas than he had been able to obtain from the same quantity of *coal*, used in the same way. He repeated this experiment several times, with, uniformly, the same results. He says, he was well aware of the importance of the discovery he had made; but business in the spring, and his return to Baltimore, prevented any further prosecution of it. He, however, considered the experiment complete, and that there was nothing remained to be done, before it was applied to practical purposes. At that time he intended to avail himself of the advantages of the discovery, and often mentioned the subject to his friends, one of whom, a professional gentleman, had serious thoughts of obtaining, in conjunction with himself some seed, and putting the thing into operation. But circumstances occurred that induced him to enter into an active business which precluded the idea of prosecuting the subject further. Sometime after this, June, 1823, he stated the above facts to the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, who, on the 14th of the same month, published them in that paper. This article was extensively circulated throughout the country, particularly in the southern states. On the 27th of April 1824, more than nine months afterwaads, Professor Olmstead first gave intimation of the discovery in the Raleigh Register Immediately after the appearance of this article in the Register, the editor of the Patriot, republished his former notice of the discovery, with remarks, to which prof O. replied, that his "being on a geological excursion among our western mountains, was probably the reason of his not meeting with that article"—denying that Mr. Smith's discovery had suggested his experiments. Here the matter has rested until the present time It has lately been revived by some person, and the credit of the discovery given to professor Olmstead. But we believe the above facts will satisfy the candid, that the merit of at least priority in the discovery, belongs to Mr. Smith. Indeed the professor admits it in his reply. The professor might not have seen the notice published in 1823, yet it is not at all improbable that an allusion to it might have been made in his hearing. It was an important discovery, and one probably that the cotton planters would not suffer to rest unimproved. If there be any credit attached to it, it in our opinion belongs to Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Correspondence between the American and British Foreign Secretaries of State, and the Ministers of the two nations, concerning Commerce with the British West-India Islands, as communicated to Congress by the Executive, is full of interest. "The question," say the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, "has put on an aspect of greater importance than we anticipated; and it is not without regret that we perceive it is not likely to be settled without some difficulty. As the question, however, is one purely of *quid pro quo*, we hope to see it adjusted, finally, without a *sine qua non*, on either side. The liberal and honest Statesmen of both countries must feel on the subject as we do, and we hope will act in the spirit in which our wish is conceived. What has either Great Britain or the United States to gain, at this day, by a collision which the people of both countries deprecate?"

FOREIGN.—London papers to Nov. 14th have been received in New York.—The new British Parliament assembled on that day, and commenced the business of organization.—The Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, was reelected Speaker, with acclamation The King's speech was not expected to be delivered till the twenty first as the swearing in of the Members would occupy several days.

Grecian Affairs.—Lord Cochrane had returned from Paris to Marseilles; and had purchased a small frigate for the Grecian service.—The third expedition from Egypt [fifty sail] had arrived in the Morea. The turkish fleet continued inactive at Mytilene.

War in Africa. A great battle was fought on the seventh August, between eleven thousand native and other troops under the British Governor, and twenty five thousand Ashantees, and their allies. The latter were defeated with the loss of about five thousand men; the former having about eight hundred killed, and two thousand wounded.

France. The French stocks continued at nearly par. His Most Christian Majesty has created the Archbishop of Bordeaux (Dr. Cheverus late of Boston) to be a peer of France.

Markets.—In England and France continued dull, and American products low. Contracts were making in England to supply her West India islands with provisions. The distress of the manufacturers, although abated, continued severe.

MECHANICS' MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of those gentlemen favorably disposed towards the organization of a Society for the encouragement of the Sciences, as connected with the Mechanic Arts, will be holden at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Per Order,

CHL'S. W. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

DIED In this city, *Ann Louisa*, only daughter of Joseph and Nancy Cheeney, aged one year.

Col. S. B. GETER, of Marysville, will act as Agent for this paper in Nottoway County, Va.—Col. F. E. Geter, of Parkinsonville, will also act as Agent for Amelia County, Va.

CONCERT.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, with the assistance of the *Apollo Society*, will give a Concert on *Saturday Evening*, December 31. Particulars will be given hereafter.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 15.—*Commercially Important.*—The following letter, which contains very unpleasant information for both our merchants and manufacturers, has been received this morning by one of our most respectable mercantile houses:

"MEXICO, 8th Nov. 1929.—Gentlemen, we have just learnt, from a source not to be doubted, that the minister of finances has ordered the Custom House to establish immediately, the valuation of domestic Cotton Goods of the United States, and of all other countries, at 4 and 5 reals a vara; we hasten to communicate the same, in order that you may suspend your shipments."

One hundred yards are equal to one hundred and eight varas The real is worth twelve and a half cents; consequently, our cottons are to be valued at the Custom House at Vera Cruz at fifty and sixty-two and a half cents a vara. The duty on importation is twenty-five pr. cent. and twenty-five per cent. additional is charged when the goods are sent into the interior. Thus it seems that twenty-five and thirty-one and a half cents duty per vara is to be paid for what costs here but twelve or fifteen cents. In other words, the duty laid by the Mexican government is about equal to two hundred and fifty per cent on the prime cost.—*Gazette.*

The Board of Officers recently assembled in Washington, have fulfilled the duties assigned them by the Secretary of War, and adjourned. This Board has been, for the last two months, closely occupied in preparing systems of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Exercise, for the use of the Militia, and in reporting a plan of organization, by which this great arm of National defence may be rendered more efficient. The Board have probably been greatly assisted by the answers to Mr. BARBOUR's circulars, from the different States. The Report, &c. were among the Documents accompanying the President's Message. The Intelligencer says, "The whole of this subject is now before Congress, and we have no doubt of its receiving that attention which its importance, as a great National object, demands."

FIRES.—The distillery of Messrs. Hicks & Smith, Brooklyn, L. I. with the store house adjoining, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. There were more than 300 hhds. of whiskey in the distillery. The proprietors had an insurance of seventeen thousand dollars on their property, which will nearly cover their loss. At the late fire in Suffolk-street, New-York, about 25 families were burnt out—loss ten thousand dollars—insurance four or five thousand. The proprietors of Mount Pitt Circus have given the sufferers a benefit.

EXECUTION.—William Hill, convicted of murdering Walter R. Galloway, master of schr. Decatur, of Boston, on the high seas, was executed at Ellis' Island, New-York harbour, on Friday last, and his body given to the surgeons. He was one of the slaves who were on board of the Decatur, bound from Baltimore to New-Orleans, and who mutinied and threw Capt. G. and his mate overboard.

GRAND JURY.—A Massachusetts Grand Jury [Suffolk County] has recommended the employment at daily labor of persons imprisoned for debt. This is going a little too far. Mr. Johnson, a member of Congress from Kentucky, has introduced into the Senate a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. We think this proposition the more sensible and humane of the two.—NOAH.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREEKS.—The Philadelphia papers inform us that the collection of a supply of provisions for the Greeks is progressing very rapidly in that city. A number of merchants and other gentlemen have pledged themselves to make liberal donations of flour, and it is expected that a cargo of fifteen hundred barrels will be made out very soon. What can be said to rouse the lethargy of Boston upon this subject.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—The boiler of the steam-boat Union, on the river Ohio, lately burst, and the boat sunk instantly. Four men were killed, and seven severely wounded. The boiler was forced through the boat, under the forecastle.

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